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remove it entire, but the fragments secured aggregated over thirty-six square inches and bore nearly 1,000 capsules. The cavity seems to have been lined with a tough elastic fungoid growth, on the moist surface of which the moss grew.—*D. A. Burnett, Bradford, Pa.*

During the past four years, when collecting in Northern Ohio, the writer happened to find several small patches of the above rare moss. On one occasion the tree on which it grew was alive and overhanging the bottom of a creek at about a height of four feet. On another occasion it grew on a dead upright birch. There was in this tree at a height of about four feet above the ground a small cavity, but large enough to furnish room for a specimen of *Viola rotundifolia*, which nearly filled it and was in a thriving condition. It was on the border of this hollow knot that a small patch of *Anacamptodon* was seen growing.—*E. Classon, Cleveland, Ohio.*

I found the *Anacamptodon* twice this past summer—at Franconia Notch, near Profile Lake, N. H., August 19, and in Smugler's Notch, Mt. Mansfield, Vt., July 5; both were on old yellow birches and both were in good fruit. The Franconia Notch specimen was lining the lower part of a decaying hole in the birch, and its dark green foliage and curious fruit caught the eye at once.—*Dr. George G. Kennedy, Readville, Mass.*

A few years ago, on a rainy March day, as I was making my rounds, I chanced to see a moss about a rotton knot hole on a sour gum (*Nyssa*), and I scraped a liberal quantity from the bark, for it was something "new." Its color was what attracted my attention, a peculiar shade of bluish-green very different from that of most mosses. It proved to be *Anacamptodon splachnoides*, the first I had seen.—*George N. Best, M.D., Rosemond, N. J.*

NEW AMERICAN MOSSES.

From a Revision of the *Claopodiums* by Dr. G. N. Best. *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club*, 24: 427. 1897.

CLAOPODIUM BOLANDERI Best. A less developed form of *C. crispifolium* (Hook.) R. & C., distinguished by its smaller size, pluripapillate leaf-cells, shorter ($1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 cm.) seta, short broadly oval capsule and imperfect cilia. The leaves are broadly ovate-lanceolate with the margins not rugose. From Alaska to California, eastward to Idaho.

From a Preliminary Revision of the N. Am. *Isotheciaceæ* by A. J. Grout. *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club*, 23: 223. 1896.

ENTODON SEDUCTRIX LANCEOLATUS Grout. Stem leaves ovate-lanceolate, acute; branch leaves broadly lanceolate, tapering gradu-

ally to the serrate acute apex. On rotten wood, Hanging Rock, Wabash county, Ill., April 3, 1890, J. Schneck.

E. SEDUCTRIX MINUS Aust. Mss. in herb. Entire plant much reduced, dirty green; leaves, seta and capsule shorter than in type. Capsule 1.5–2 mm. long, its length about three times its diameter. Ohio, Sullivant. Sand hill near Augusta, Ga., J. D. Smith, Feb. 2, 1877. A portion of No. 388 of Sull. and Lesq. Musc. Bor. Am., in Columbia Herb., issued as *Cylindrothecium compressum* Br. and Sch. is this variety.

E. SEDUCTRIX DEMETRII (Ren. & Card.) Grout. (*Entodon Demetrii* Ren. & Card. Rev. Bry. **20**: 14. 1893.) Stem irregularly divided and branched, strongly complanate-foliate, slender, having almost exactly the facies of *E. compressus*: leave ovate, gradually acute, very entire. Peristomal teeth often irregularly perforate. On stones at top of well, Emma, Saline county, Mo., Rev. C. H. Demetrio.

From "Fontinales Nouvelle," by J. Cardot, Rev. Bryol. **23**: 67. 1896.

F. PATULA Card. Distinguished from *F. antipyretica* L. by the leaves straight or little curved upon the keel and very open, by the narrower subcylindric capsule and by the more elongated peristomal teeth with more numerous lamellæ. The form of the capsule approaches that of *F. Kindbergii* Ren. and Card., from which it is distinguished at first sight by the non-cuspidate leaves, shortly and broadly acuminate and not presenting so clearly marked dimorphism. Vaucouver, Macoun.

F. MISSOURICA Card. This species reminds one strongly of *F. biformis* Sulliv., but it is easily distinguished by its more persistent and longly acuminate cauline leaves with more compact tissue and by its less folded branch leaves, which are a little concave at the base, by the infolding of the borders, but not canaliculate. On rocks floating in the creeks, Benton county, Mo., Rev. C. H. Demetrio.

F. WAGHORNEI Card. Belonging to the group of *F. Novæ-Angliæ* Sulliv., but clearly distinguished from other described species by having the leaves nearly entire at the summit, the capsule half emergent, its peristome higher and strongly papillose, with its lattice nearly or quite perfect. *F. involuta* of Louisiana and Florida approaches it most closely, but is more slender, with narrower leaves ordinarily denticulate at summit, and capsule immersed. Trinity Bay and Witters Bay, Newfoundland, Rev. A. C. Waghorne.

Specimens of *Pogonatum tenue*, *P. alpinum*, *P. capillare*, and *Polytrichum Ohioense* will be sent to any subscriber of this journal on receipt of ten cents. A few sets of the mosses offered last quarter are still left. Mr. W. H. Stultz, 203 W. Second street, Duluth, Minn., will send a fruiting specimen of *Dicranum undulatum*, one of the most beautiful of our mosses, to any subscriber who sends him a self addressed stamped envelope.